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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7375

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A GLOBAL PROJECT

(GLO/91/G32) - Global Monitoring of Greenhouse Gases including Ozone

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	21 October 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	WMO
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 4 800 000
Source of funds:	GEF

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Project background

During the last decade there has been increasingly disturbing evidence that human activities are rapidly changing the chemical composition of the atmosphere. This project has been formulated in response to the critical need to acquire global baseline-data related to reducing and limiting emissions of greenhouse gases which cause global warming. The global stations to be placed in carefully selected locations will carry out a wide range of measures of background concentration levels of selected atmospheric constituents, and will fill major gaps in the global network currently mainly under the WMO Global atmosphere Watch (GAW).

In order to ensure sustainability of the programme, UNDP approved an &80,000 preparatory assistance project which missions were sent to all seven countries to assist in site selection, advise on specific measurement and programme, plan the local programme, and negotiate a host country agreement covering local budget and other commitments. UNDP assistance has been approved under the present approval in anticipation that at the end of the project, some or all the proposed sites for establishment of new global stations will be operating with complete instrumentation and equipment and carrying out the recommended measurements.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to help establish, at correct geographical locations, seven new global stations for the purposes of gathering data of the required accuracy, precision and representivity on greenhouse and

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[1] **This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.**

other atmospheric trace gases, aerosol, precipitation chemistry, solar radiation and concomitant meteorological parameters for use in arriving at a better understanding of atmospheric changes including climate change which impact life on earth.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) carry out site selection; (b) advise on specific measurement programmes, local preparations and planning and long-term obligations for global observatories; (c) discuss details of the host government agreement; (d) provide training of the station scientific personnel in atmospheric chemistry and physics, in the operation and calibration of instruments, in the techniques of sample analysis and in data reduction, reporting and utilization; (e) arrange the training of the station technical or operational personnel in the operation and maintenance of the instruments and in the handling of samples; (f) enable the scientific and technical staff at the established stations to meet, in order to exchange views on implementation difficulties and other experience and to receive advice on various aspects of the programme; (g) provide instruments and equipment for the global stations; and (h) ensure the operation and periodic calibration of instruments, the continuous measurements in accordance with the established programme and procedures, the handling, storage and analysis of samples, the reporting and archiving of data and the post project arrangements.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 89.5 work-months for consultants to help with the installation, calibration and operation of the equipment; on-the-job training; individual fellowships for senior scientists involved in the programme, group training for technicians involved in the project; equipment to carry out the measurements in line with the attached equipment list; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	775 000
Training	580 000
Equipment	2 873 000
Miscellaneous	20 000
Support costs	552 000
Total	4 800 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF NEPAL

IPF:(1992-96) $77 772 000

(NEP/92/001) - Kali Gandaki "A" Hydropower

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	21 October 1992
Expected duration:	18 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government (Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA))
Government implementing agency:	Asian Development Bank
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 2 000 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 000 000

Project background

Nepal's human development index (HDI) is .168 giving Nepal a ranking of 140 out of 160 countries. One basic reason behind such a low level of human development is a small gross national product (GNP) per capita of (US)$180 in 1990. In the 1990s, the growth of the Nepalese economy will be constrained by the electricity supply shortages which are predicted to be 14 MW in 1992/93 rising to 250 MW by 1999/2000. The Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) resorted to load shedding during March - June 1992. The Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS) estimated that shortages of power would result in a loss of approximately (US)$224 million during the 1990s in the industry sector which is still at an early stage of development. The cost of not having early power supply arrangements would be enormous to the economy particularly with regard to employment creation.

An opportunity to improve this situation lies in harnessing the water resources which are abundant, i.e., 8.88 thousand cubic meters per capita annually and a hydropower potential of 83,000 MW. Nepal has developed only 0.28 percent of potential hydropower and consumes approximately 29 kwh per capita per year, one of the lowest in the world. Traditional biomass contributes 94.6 percent of energy consumption. Nepal spends about 30 percent of its export-earnings to import petroleum products. There is, thus, both great potential and a strong need to promote sustainable energy and economic growth.

In the "Approach Paper for the Eighth Plan (1992-97)", the Government has accorded high priority to supplying low cost hydropower, and if available, to exporting the surplus hydropower to India. Pending commissioning of the 201 MW Arun-3 facility which has been delayed until at least 2002/03, the Government has requested UNDP assistance to build the 100 MW Kali Gandaki "A" as a "fill-in" project that would be able to supply power from 1998. Nepal's programme to develop medium and large hydropower projects is governed by the "Least Cost Generation Expansion Plan (LCGEP)" which ranked Kali Gandaki "A" among the top alternatives.

Description of project

The concept of Kali Gandaki "A" is as follows: just 24 km off the existing highway, a 20 meter high dam will divert a flow of 100 cubic meters/second through a 6.1 km long tunnel in the same river basin to generate 100 MW, at a unit cost of less than 5.0 ¢/kwh.

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The immediate objective of the project is to provide all technical documentation and tender documents necessary to carry out the construction and erection work so as to commission Kali Gandaki "A" by 1998. Project activities will include: (a) conducting hydraulic model tests; (b) detailing design drawings; (c) assessing environmental impact; (d) preparing tender drawings and documents; (e) evaluating bids for construction; and (f) completing the project report.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a subcontract to develop hydropower potential.

The Government will cover 212 work-months of professional support and other expenses.

Financial data

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Subcontract	2 000 000
Total	2 000 000

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